AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

Our St. Cloud Correspondence. Sr. CLOUD, Minnesola, August 20, 1957. Constitutional Composition-Two in Session-Union Prevent-

ed by Mullduggery of I terested Politicians-Democrats nd Making the Best Constitution - Republicans Controll: by Abolitionists-Spirit Lake Difficulties Caused Whites-Departure of the Grashoppers-Mail to Superior- fromship Maps-United States Land O ho, de , de.

rill pr, important events have transpired of deep interest to this lovely Terr tory, and to its many and numerous

good right to believe would assemble quietly, and the mi-nority submit to the majority, is now divided, and we the never ending slavery question, of having a "Double mentary course in the incipient stages of the convention; but that the republicans, after the apostacy of Wait, of man doubts. We believe that were it not for the reckless course of politicians both in and out of the conventions, a union would have been perfected in than forty-eight hours from the commencement of the difficulties. The fact is, the men of the smalles the best office, which is that of United States Senator. They have partly the control of the conventions, and are

They have parily the control of the conventions, and are seeking popularity by certain demi-semi quaver motions, which I hope will not win.

As to the merits of the conventions we are of the opinion here that the democrats have by far the ablest man in their convention of the two, as they appear to have made more careful selections in their primary assemblages. Thus far they have hatched out the best constitution in think that there is too much of the old abolition element in the republican ranks; if they have any of the old democratic element it has failed to exhibit itself to any great extent, thus far, in convention. We still live in hopes of a union before both bod es adjourn sine die.

We rotice sundry huge yarms about one wonderful dis turbances caused by and growing out of the massacre at Spirit Lake last winter. The Hersale outertains the idea prevalent among our humane citizens generally, that the outrages are perpetrated by the whites; and there is no doubt but that the recklessness of the Indian Bureau at Washington, transmitted to their subordinates, causes all, or nearly all, these difficulties with the Indians, knowing, as they do, but little of the circumstances of the red man or his wants. I cut an extract from a very abic acticle in the St. Cloud Advertiser of last week, which is correct to the very letter:

"The majority of the Indians have had provocation

cie in the St. Cloud Advertiser of last week, which is correct to the very letter:

"The majority of the Indians have had provocation enough to tempt them to spread devastation and woe so far as they could. The money which falls due them an maily, seldom comes in its season; and when it does come, gamblers and the very vilest of the vile of white men follow to attend the payment. They carry liquor with them and get the Indians intesticated, and then gamble their meney away. Such was the state of things as the last payment. When the Indians wake up from those drunken and disastrous games, and find themselves deprived of what was to feed them in the coming winter, is it possible they can feel otherwise than outraged?"

A different policy must be pursued with the Indian, whose character has been greatly misjudged. Who will be philanthropic enough in Congress at its next session to move decidedly in this matter, and thus relieve the white pioneer settler from fear, and protect the red man from the ranceity of the sordid wretches who press on him vulture like?

the ranking of the sorain wreedes was press on him vul-ture like? The Spirit Lake massacre was caused by the indiscre-tion and cruelty of a white settler, and it was the some of cewardice in the United States authorities to compet the peaceable Indians to create Inkapaduta and band before the annuities were disbursed to the 10,000 Indians who are

peaceable Indians to execute Inkpaduta and band before the annuities were disbursed to the 10,600 Indians who are suffering for want of pay. What are troops for but to pursue such maranders—the Inkpadutas—and punish them? I am glad to be able to inform our friends East that the stories which reach them are the exaggerations of the vilost kind. One would think from reading the papers East, and the despatches by telegraph, that we were in imminent partition the handful of red men on our borders.

We congratulate ourselves that the grasshopper plague is at an end for some years, if not forever, in this part of Minnesota. They are flying southeasterly. The spring of 1868 we fear will find them on the fertile and more sottled prairies of Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa. The grasshopper plague reported and real, with our indian difficulties, have almost irroparably injured the emigration for the school advantages to be derived from a State organization, have built by frivate means a fine building, which they appropriately dedicated as the "Everett School," on the 4th of July. Speeches by Hon. C. T. Stearns, O. C. Andrews, Esq., and a letter from Hon. J. L. Orr, member of Congress from South Carolina, (who was at St. Cloud on a visit for speculation, &c.) were among the incidents of the conston. The Episcopal chapel is now enclosed, and the Bapties soon will be, and the town otherwise is prospering finely.

The mail route between this place and Superior has been

the Baptist soon will be, and the town otherwise is pros-pering finely.

The mail route between this place and Superior has been permanently located, and is now in successful operation.
The township plats of this and several township have been received from the Bepartment at Washington, and hundreds of settlers are now wending their way to the United States Land Office, two miles above here, for the purpose of filing their claims. As most of the land now in market in this district is on the west side of the Missis sippi, it is apparent to nearly every one that the Land Office should be removed to the west side of the river. A report is current here that the President of the United States has ordered it so removed, but I can trace it to no reliable source.

Our St. Paul Correspondence. Sr. Part, Minn., August 23, 1857.

What is Senator Douglas here for !- Navigation of the Upper Mississippi-Imigration at the West-The Constitu-

created such a furore as was contemplated, from the simpersistently remained strictly in private life. He has re-fused to visit the Convention except informally; he has refused the public hospitalities of the city; he has refused to attend any public dinner whatever, or to be by any means induced to make a speech for the public. One very of a screnade given him, by a reporter who took the notes in pitch dark, but aside from this nothing of the kind has been allowed to get into the papers. The ostensible reason for this very unusual proceeding on his part has been that to speak on Minnesota politics would be a violation of his cherished decirine of allowing the people of the Territories "to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only," &c.; and to speak on national politics would subject him to a new series of criti-cisms throughout the country, it being his intention to make that Springfield speech a finality on the subjects 10 the contest for re election to the United States Senate. He did, however, consent to attend a supper given him last cratic Convention in their private capacity, at which some

did, however, consent to attend a supper given him las, evening at the Fulier House by the members of the Democratic Convention in their private emposity, at which some two hundred invited guests were present, with the understanding that it was to be strictly private. He has been the guest of Hon fi. M. Rice since he has been in the Territory, has visited most of the piaces of interest in the neighborhood, and will leave for down the river to morrow on the steamer Northern Belle.

The navigation of the Upper Mississippi is becoming exceedingly difficult. The river is at a very low stage of water, and sancbars expose themselves in the ment inconvenient localities. Several of the largest boats have discontinued their trips, and the arrivals are weekly becoming fewer and more uncertain. In fact, the season may be considered as over. I am afraid the business has not proved equal to the excessive preparations made for it. The Galena Packet Company bave, during the season, placed on the line twelve first class boaz, running from Dunleith, and three connecting with the Eliwausic and Mississippt Rallroad at Prairie du Chien, maxing three trips a day regularly to and from St. Paul. These boats have simust allegeder monopolized the passenger business of the Upper Miniscrippt; but saide from them there we lines running regularly to nearly all the preminent points on the Mississippt, Ohio, St. Croix and Minnesotarivers, and often as many as iwenty five or thirty arrivals in a single day.

The immigration into the Territory during the season has not been as large as was expected, although it has been very large—perhaps as large as it is any former ceason—and in oxasoceration of the fact that it has numbered mare than 200,000 persons within the last tive years, I do not think the Minnesotine Lave remained in fortility, dapanopars have proved tome-hat destructive, the crops promise more abundance very where the organization as in respect to moneyand as actual resident population to apprehend any danger from base crass which E

government, for want of the necessary means, has been chilged to incur large individual liabilities to preserve the

chiged to incur large individual liabilities to preserve the peace.

The pregress of compromise between the two constitutional conventions is slew, but will be dually accomplished the democrate, several days since, having received a massage from the other body, in which all the offensive language provively used by the Secretary of that body was avoised, acquiezed in the appointment of a Committee bave been ergaged in the work of negotiation; but as the parties have acted upon the asme line of diplomacy which would be expected if they were negotiating with some foreign can my, of course time is required. They have however agreed upon all the material points, in submitting one constitution to the people, and the conventions may expected to adjourn in the course of three or four days.

THE MINNESOTA CONVENTIONS.

4. Hennepin, west of Mississippi 12 000
5. Rive 10,000
6. Goodhee 16,000
7. Scott 9,000
8. Oin sted 15,000
10. Houston 11,000
11. Winons 12,000
12. Wabsshaw 5,000
13. Mower and Dodge 11,000
14. Freeborn and Faribault 8,000
15. Steels and Wasces 9,500
16. Blue Earth and LeSucur 8,400
17. Nicollet and Brown 5,000
18. Sibley, Renville and McLood 8,000
19. Carver and Wright 5,000
20. Senton Stoarns and Mecker 9,000
21. Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille
1. Carver and Wright 5,000
20. Senton Stoarns and Mecker 9,000
21. Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille
1. Carver and Wright 5,000
20. Senton Stoarns and Mecker 9,000
21. Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille
1. Carver and Wright 5,000
21. Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille
1. Carver and Wright 5,000
22. Care Fermina and Todd 5,000 Lac 5,000 wing and Mille 5,500
22. Case, Pembins and Todd 5,000
23. Hennepte, east of Mississippi 7,000
24. Sherburne, Ancks and Manomin 5,500
25. Chisago, Pine and Isanti 6,000
26. Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Isace 5,000 1 Total 247,500 37

Affairs to Kansas.

Affairs in Kansas.

EXCITEMENT IN A CHISON.

[From the Leavonworth T mes August 25.]

Saturday, August 22, 1857, will always be a memorable day in the history of Atchison; for although the events of that day are not distinguished by anything worthy or honorable, they are of a nature not easily to be forguten. The remembrance of some public outrage or wrong is as keenly felt as that of something memorable or noteworthy.

that day are not distinguished by anything worthy or bonorable, they are of a nature not easily to be forgo iden. The remembrance of some public outrage or wrong is an acenly felt as that of something memorable or noteworthy.

On Saturday, the 221, a Free State Convention was to have been held in Atchison, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Grasshopper Convention, and Colonel Lane had been invited to deliver an address. It is well known that I am is quite obnexious to the most ultra fire-caters of Kansas and Missouri, and a little squad of Southerners who hang around Atchison swore that the Colonel should never make a speech in "their" lowns, though the streets ran blood. This iquad, bowever, were painfully aware of their numerical insignificance, and appealed for "add and comiest" to their sympathing colleagues of the Missouri biue lodges. A favorable response was given, and then the bullying commenced in carnest. The Atchison fire-easters, strengthened by an incredingues of the Missouri biue lodges. A favorable response was given, and the chart of the bullying commenced in carnest. The Atchison fire-easters, strengthened by an incredingues of proteins, "Down with negerism!" "Away with Lane's carcass!" "Down with negerism!" "Away with Lane's carcass!" "Own with negerism!" "Away with Lane's carcass!" "Own, &c. &c. But little attention was paid to such threats, and the day for the convention strived. A few of our citizens went up to co-operate with those who might organize for the purpose of proteining iffe and property; and as they were singled out for insult and indignity, we will give their experience, and picture the ordeal through which they were forced to paze.

The Earty consisted of some eight Americans and twolve Germans—the former redding on horses and the latter in wagons. They arrived at Atchison about noon, and after putting up their horrer officing on horse and the latter in wagons. They arrived at the historian of the free State force, and appeared to be the light of the down and the lat

an excited ruffian jumped from his horse and again threatened Mr. Adams, but he was quietly removed after a little
bluster, and appeared somewhat by copious draughts of
v hiskey.

Word was now sent by the invaders to Mr. Losee, one
of the free State party, that he was taking too solive a part
in the events of the day, and he was advised to leave.
But Mr. Losee concluded to stay just as long as he pleased,
and the invaders wisely concluded "to let him."

Assembling once again, they took a vote on the propriety
of "killing lane," and almost unanimously resolved that
the deed should be consummated. All this time the excitement was on the increase, and the most violent threats
were made against the party of free State men who went
up from this place; and it appearing to this small band too
painfully evident that they could expect neither aid nor
succor from any quarter, it was thought advisable to evacuste he town. This concluded, the Americans remounted and rode a short distance from the place, where
they dismounted to a wait the arrival of their German
friends.

Whilst the later was a large to the later of their German

friends.

Whilst the latter were busy in "hitching up," a company of the pro-slavery fanatics rode up to Mr. Adams' house for the avowed purpose of killing him, but he was

non at inoculus.

The free State men, rounited, waited an hour or so for further developements, but nothing occurring, they turned their horses heads towards Leavenworth, and arrived here the evening. During the day it was generally removed that both the

Inviring the day it was generally removed that both the free State present of Atchison were to be destroyed, and many supposed that this would be the climax—a fit one—of the day's infamy. But towards evening the excitement of the crowd began to wear away, and arrange to ray, an address was delivered by it. Stringfellow, in which the invaders were denounced without stint. The dector wathed his hands of the day's doings, entered his solemn protest against them, and withdrew his name as a candidate for their favor and support.

Other addresses were made, we understand, of a similar nature, and we doubt not but that every interested citizen of Atchison, or honest settler in Kisaouri, deplores the events of last Saturday, which are so damnable and revolting it all their features and details.

Two imperiant facts are established by this Atchison difficulty:—

1. That the day of Missouri invasions is not yet over.

2. That there is still one place in Kansas where free speech is forcibly denied.

Senator Douglas and the Fert Snelling Pro Judge Douglas has written the following letter in answer to the newspaper charge that he was interested in the purchase from the government of the Fort Snelling property:—

purchase from the government of the Fort Snelling property:—

Chicago, August 29, 1857.

Yesterday, on my return home from a short visit to the Upper Mississippi, a friend called my attention to articles in various newspapers, associating my name with certain land speculations in our new Territories, and plausibly connecting my recent visit to Minnesota with the sale of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation. While I am in the Labit of treating the daily assaults of the partian pross with indifference, relying upon the neeple, who know me, to do me justice, I deem it proper to say that my recent visit to Minnesota had no reference to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation for to the sale or purchase of any other land. When so many of our public men visit our new Territories and frontier settlements during the recess of Congress, for the purpose of obtaining information which may be useful to them and the country, in the perform auce of their public cuties, it is hardly just to assume that they are governed by no higher motive than to farm combinations to defraud the government of its most valuable lance.

Lines to knowledge, information or justimation that the

they are governed by no higher motive than to form combinations to defraud the government of its most valuable lance.

I had no knowledge, information or intimation that the Fort Snelling Reservation was to be soid until after the sale was made, and then only learned the fact by public rumor and newspaper reports. I am not interessed, directly or indirectly, in any land or property which the government of the United States has sold either at private or public sale, outside of the State of Hilmion; and in this State I have no such interest except as to the tracts of land in this county, which I entered a few years ago and am now improving for a farm. When I became chairman of the Territorial Committee of the Senate twelve years ago, I determined never to purchase or own, or become interessed in any land, town loss or other property in any of the Territories of the United States, whilst I held that position, for the reason that I would not allow an enemy even a present for saying that my public action was influenced or simulation of the United States. I have never departed from this rule in any one instance, and hone I am free to say that I do not now own, and naver have owned, any lands, town lots or other property in the Territory of Minneenta or other Territory of the United States; nor have I amy interest, directly or indirectly, in the sale, rents or profits of any lands, lots, or property of any description, in any of the Territories of the United States.

Should any question connected with the sale of Fort Snelling come before the Sounte for my legitimate action, I shall then be ready to de fell and ample justices to the distinguished gentleman who presides over the War Department, and at the rame time express my opiolous freely in regard to the propelety of the sale and the sufficiency of in regard to the propelety of the sale and the sufficiency of

I shall then be ready to de full and ample pushed and distinguished gently man who presides over the War Department, and at the rame time express my opinious freely in regard to the propriety of the sale and the sufficiency of the compensation paid by the purchasers.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

THE AMERICAN WATERING PLACES.

Our Rewport Correspondence

NawPORT, August 28, 1557. Effects of the Herald's Correctives on High Prices and Watering Place Impositions—Reforms yet to be Carried Out—Complement of Visiters at the Different Hotels—The Ball at the Fillmore—The English Colonel who Out a Figure at Nihant—Another Occkney Briggs at a Break-

The wholesome lessons administered by the HERALD are working their fruits in this God-forsaken place, and the scurvy tricks of hotel keepers, back drivers, shopmen, butchers. purveyors, &c., are, thanks to your independent course, now too well known to admit of much

Where these sharks lorded it over respectable person once they now oringe and beg; and yet another dose or

Newport is not saved yet, be it known. Beside the private vices practised by the first society in sly the private vices practised by the first society in any places, the various matisons de plaisir and the "tilgers" and other terrestrial branches of his Satanie Majesty's general establishment, are in full blast. Downing—the in mitable George—says that W—'s free tiger suppers kill his business by drawing off the young mon at the rate of eighty to one hundred per night. These free suppers are generally more coatly in the end than those of decige, but as long at the sup-pers don't know it n'importe.

pers are generally more costly in the end than those of teorge, but as long at the sup-pers don't know it n'importe.

The hotels have plenty of spare room. The Ocean is about one third full, the Aliantic perhaps one half, the Believue not half, and the Fillmore say one-third empty. The old dodge of charging for engaged rooms before occupation is entirely exploded, although the hotel keepers endeavor to stoff it upon applicants, and they die hard. It must be resisted, with all the rest of the Newport impositions to the last point.

The people who are here are not worth mentioning; pretty much all worth speaking of being manufactured of whale-bone and crinoline, excepting Miss P——, of New York, the only pretty woman in Newport.

On Wedeceday night there was a botched tableau, and last night a ball at the Fillmore—alim enough. The ball was a sort of Mose and Lize affair—just such as "the" ball is always here; but it was in this case exhibited in all its nakedness, stripped of the éclat and false surroundings that the aristocracy (no longer present) have hithorto enriched it with.

Lord Listowel and party were edified while here with your description of their exirc into Nahant with an Engilah Colonel rigged up in a brown duster. It was read aloud from one end of Newport to the other, to the amusement of all hearers, excepting the gallant Colonel and his suite.

The interesting state of things in Wall street has closed several spacious recoms in the botcle, the millionaires having taken unto the meetives wings and flown after their riches.

"Sic transit gloria Friday."

naving taken the intensetves wings and nown after their riches.

"Sic transit gloria Friday."

But a pair of black eyes on top of a pyramid are looking at me like a Frensel light from the aummit of Eadystone, and I must approach the base of the pile to ascortain what's wanted Adect! Give old Newport another dose and it will do us all good and nobody any harm. It is raining and blowing like a typhoon in the Chinese zeas.

At a breakfast party given here a day or two ago, by Mr. Henry P. Dungar, Caplain Tower made his appearance in a coarse tweed shooting suit, the shoulders of his coat being covered with leather as a rest for the gain. These English sprigs of fashion are perfectly sans give in their ramble: among the Yankees. What game they make of us, den't they? Oh! us, den't they? Oh

Close of the Season-A Distinction Without a Differen The Fashion, de . de.

The little four by six inches print, of which this place boasts as a daily newspaper, in a leader of one by three inches, astounds the world!—i. e., the readers of its private circulation-with the announcement that Newport has ceased to be a watering place, and is becoming a summer home. Pray, what would become of this place except for the strangers? The land speculators who have rilla sites at all prices throughout the entire of this island, who christen this cowpath an "avenue," that lane a "atreet," the grass p'at a "park," would be forever ex-

"atreet," the grass plat a "park," would be forever extinguished! this othewise favored spot were to become a summer home. Peh for the preleasion. Import fresh beef from Washington market to your summer home! The idea is preposterous.

I do remember when Mr. and Mrs. Politer were the hospitable home of the Bellevue. Then you found American cordishity and courtesy at the haspitable board. "Mais tout cole as then change!"—The Bellevue during this summer has been the exclusive domain of Mrs. Molasson Candy and a set of parasites, who pretend to exclusiveness. Mrs. Poliphar Going, of the Fillmore House, has been put to her tramps. The lableaux vicasts had to be recorted to, and thus "we apples" kept on a par. The "Atlantic" was tolerated, but the "Ocean" completely ignored. Thus are the mighty fallen. As a specimen of the delightful appreciation of ladies' society, read the accounts of the balls and hops in the valiant daily:—Mrs. —, I don't knew who, C.—b. in diamonds and green satin; Madame La Complesse Prima Doura, in pearls and hoops of the latest size, &c., &c.

The cottagers are looked upon as the bask bone of society here. I regret to say that "Onio Life" and "Michigan Southern" with a spice of "Eric" have taken the sullening on of the latest we was and the pretentious subleaders have vamoed.

Our Navestak Correspondence.

Thompson's Atlastic Pavillon, \
Highlands of Nathing, August 23, 1867. \
The Rush of travellers—Sailing Excursions, Showers, Drenched Ladies, and Whiskey Punches—A Picnic and a Clam Bake—Mr. Bennett Present—Some Account of the Scene and the Company—Colored Polis' Camp Meeting, do. Since our last advices we have had no additional aua

sinations, mysterious burials or disinterments in these ro and most cheerful interval of the season. The rush of passengers via our three sicamboats daily plying from a week yet will probably not be much diminished. And now, briefly, an incident or two by the way.

are such that a stiff breeze at seven o'clock may be a dea calm at nine, and a bright sky at noon may be succeeded within an hour or two by a heavy storm. This is particu larly the case this rainy season. So it was that the other day, a gay party in a saliboat, including a dezen origolines,

within an hour or two by a heavy storm. This is particularly the case this rainy season. So it was that the other day, a gay party in a sailboat, iscluding a dozen orinolines, set out, under a bright sun and a fair wind, for a sail up the beautiful river to Rei Bank. But near Port Washing ton a storm overhauled them, and drenched them they ought shelter in the Favilice Hotel. The ladies, to tell the plain truth, were sent up stairs, where they were undressed and put to bed. But they were chilled to the bone, and so a good Samaritan present prescribed for each a hot whiskey punch, which being duly administered was pronounced not only excessible, but excellent good under the circumstances. At all crents, as soon as the ladies' garments were dried by the kitchen fire, they resumed them, as much refreshed as from the surf. Setting sail on their return they arrived at this landing in the nice of time, for ten minutes later and we should perhaps be dragging the river for some of them to day, so terrille was the tempest which drove them into Thompton's.

Yesterday we fell in with a pic nic party in a cedar grove, near the water from which we look across to the peninsula of Sandy Book. And as irue as I live, in the midet of a bevy of young ladies, and participating in the mysterious ceremonism of a clam bake, was the terrible editor of the New York Herald, Mr. Bennett himself. And be enjoyed the clam bake and the dinner on the green grass with a gesial aptrit that was really delightful. In fact, whatever the politicens and the Board of Brokers may say, we ladded consider Mr. Bennett a most accomplished and agreeable gentleman. Her should be accomplished and agreeable gentleman. Her should be accomplished and agreeable gentleman. Her and the dinner on the green grass with a gesial aptrit that was really delightful. In fact, whatever the politicens and the Board of Brokers may say, we ladded continued the season, and the season and

Our Milford, Conn., Corresponder

MILTOND, COSM., August 27, 1857.
Watering Place that is a Comfortable Place—No Large
Bills and Empty Slomacks—Nature in Her Most Smiling Aspect—A Picasent Retreat for Sensible People, de., de. The numerous and fashionable devotees of pleasure who trees, dance and practice the rivalry of "show," would probably sooff at the enjoyments this modest little town affords, contrasted with Saratoga, Newport, &c. The horand or pleasures, of those "celebrated resorts" are doubtless preferable. Crimoline here is at a discount, and the "water flies" of creation, who play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, with tight inexpressi-bles, an inciplent moustance, an eye glass, false teeth, and a contorted vizage, would look down in affected scorp upon the humble, but beneficial enjoyments accessible to the visiter at this delightful spot. If a pure refreshing country air be a luxury-if the privileges of bathing be an inexpressible onjoy ment—if fishing be regarded as a recreative pleasure—and if gorgeous nature, stilred in her rebes of summer loveliness, be an object of pure and genial admiration, then indeed will the sensible

pleasure taker become a participant in these delights.

Milford is situated on Long I land Sound, about sixtyeight miles from New York, and may be reached by way of the New Haven railroad. The village is exceedingly picturerque. A beautiful river, with many a winding turn, almost encircles the town; majestic trees in the variegated tints of summer verdure form in the variegated tints of summer verdure form themselves in unbroken, continuous arches along the roads and drives; flowers of every hue and fragrance span the emerald capet of nature; and as I write this under the flowing grape vines, I can inhale the seet odor of the honeysuckle, which, bending and turning in all directions, seems willing to force itself into my bedroom window. The crchards will soon be rich in autumnal fruits, and the waving corn is "full in the ear." To rise in the morning, when the deep purple raliates the east over the creets of the sycamores and elms which fringe the banks of the Sound, and again, in the evening walk, to bank in the crimson glow of the western sky, by the trunk of a giant oak in this romantic valley is worth more to me than all the glaring pomp and heartless grandeur of the piaces first named. Here nature seems to welcome you; there are surveys you with an envious eye; here you are in fells whip with silence and reflection, deepering is to that mysterious adoration which calls forth the loftiest thoughts of the human hearts, there you are brought in contact with he insign glare of a timefled exterior, and the cold formalities of superfixial and soulless fashion and uniformity, that degree of imperfect oubivation which, while it pareces of its strength or power in the mind. But so it is; the good of fashion is transferred hither and thither, and wershipped with moskish devotion and porseverance; and while the world lasts I pressum we shall have an abundance of wax dolls with day of whiters—a species of walking automaton—and Miss Flore McFlim seys, with "mosbing to wear;" but let the man of toil, chained to stone pavements and brick walls, in the count inghoure or elsewhere, and who is seeking for solid and tranquil enjoy ment, emancipate himself for a brief period from the carea of business, and recuperate here the exhausted energies.

from the cares of business, and resuperate here his exhausted energies.

There is a comfortable hotel in the village, where the fare is excellent, and the charges extremely moderate—much less than \$2.50 per day, and the wailers' fees in addition, besides the probabilities of being starved. The means of erjoyment I have defined and above can be readily embraced now; and, so far as your correspondent has been enabled to perceive, there is nothing wanting to render the time pleasant and strictly comfortable to the sober views of the man of enjoyment, where health and contentment are the main objects of his search.

Our Old Point Comfort Correspond OLD POINT COMPORT, Va., August 28, 1857. History of Old Point as a Watering Place-The Pre-sent Season-Sheep's Head and Hog Fish-A Chowder Party fit for Daniel Webster or Lucultus-A Sty Whisper

about the Accessories, &c., &c In my last letter I gave you a detailed history of this beautiful place as a fortification, and promised you its tradition as a summer resort. Strange to say, that although the settlement upon the " Point" dates back lem than half a century, there are very few persons who know its history and its progressive steps to the high position it now

I mentioned the fact that the English landed here and established a rendezvous in 1814. Up to this day Old Point Comfort was a comfortless sand bar, upon which were growing nothing but sea grass and scraggy live cak On its being selected as a site for a military fortification, Mr. Belfour, of Hampton, erected upon the beach an hum ble cottage for the accommodation of himself and a few friends who might desire to spend with him the sultry summer months. This was the small beginning from which the present extensive establishment has arisen. which the present extensive establishment has arisen.

Mr. Frank Tsylor, of Norfolk, soon succeeded Mr. Beifeur, and remained proprietor of Old Forn for ten years, during which time the pia-eacquired quite a reputation for its delightful bathing, and delicious fish. Mr. Marshall Parks, who succeeded Mr. Taylor, made sundry additions to the building, and enlarged its usefulness. The medicinal virtues of the salt water baths, and the great salubrity of the atmosphere around this point, attracted the sitention of Dr. Francis Borrakin, of Smithfeld, Va., who became proprietor, and advertised for invalids. Next came Mr. Francis Dix, of Acomac, and after him in order Mr. John Moody, of Petersburg, and Mr. James S. French, under the latter of whom the grounds were laid off and embellished and the present main building erected. Colonel Reprodus, of Richmond, succeeded Mr. French in the proprietorship, and in turn sold to the Messra Willard, of Willard's Hotel, Washington. These enterprising genilemen presided over the "Hygela" during the seasons of 1854 and 1855, when they disposed of the establishment to Colonel Lyonel Segar, the present proprietor.

Such is the career of this now justly celebrated watering

These enterprising gentlemen presided over the "Hygela" during the scanors of 1854 and 1855, when they disposed of the establishment to Colonel Joseph Sigar, the present proprietor.

Such is the career of this now justly celebrated watering place, and I venture to predict for it a future still more successful and remucerative, though the present scanon has been a profitable one in spits of the cool summer. The company at this time is just large enough to be delightful, and we have a size time of it I can assure you. Not only do the hours glide by pleasantly here, where we are now receiving the greatest quantity of sheep's head and heg fish, but the most charming pic-nics and chower parties are all the time on hand. Shade of Daniel Webster! A veritable chowder came off yester day, at which Captain Totten, of the United States Army, upon whem it seems the manule of Dan has fallen, acted as master of ceremonies, and served up perhaps the richest dish that was ever offered to mortai man, saying nothing about the diet of the gods.

At an early hour the party were divided into two squads—one of which including year correspondent, was to catch the fish for the chowder, while the other repaired to Colonel Segar's plantation, a mile distant, to prepare for cooking this Websterian dish. Our fishing party was embact ity successful, for we soon had a boas load of the direct trout and nog fish, which Capt. Totten was equally successful in converting into the rarest of all dishes, "New Ergiand chewder." The process of preparing the chowder I dare not ondertake to describe—antifice it so say that the company formed a circle around the beiling chaldron, and like Shakapere's witches on the heath, threw in the multi-dirous ingredients—Sheep head and treat, hogdsh and mullett, and potatoes and onlons, bacon and butter, champagne and clared, &c., &c.

Under the chade of a beautiful tree near by stood a table, covered with a profusion of wince and liquors; leason purch, apple toddy and min julep had each a prominent position, of th

Fashionable Goesip at the Southern Springs, A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from the "Sweet Springs, Va.," says:—"This afternoon public the "Sweet Springs, Va.," says:—"This afternoon public attention was largely engaged with a communication in the Courser of the 19th, dated at the White Sulphur Springs, and bearing rather freely and pointedly upon attentions of Col. Reitt and Col. Pickens to certain ladies, one of whose names is breadly magnitude. *Col. Kelit and Col. Pickens to certain ladies, one of whose name is broadly mentioned. The bringing of matters of this sort, whether with or without just foundation, before the eyes of the world at large, is certainly unpleasant to all parties concerned, and especially to the ladies. The effect is to prevent sociability and injure society. It may be proper enough on occasions, when done discreetly, fairly and with due discrimination, to point out individuals in society and criticise them to a certain extent. But to ennest the names of ladies and continues connect the names of ladies and gentlemen, and make an exhibition in the public journals of their attentions or love affairs, is trespassing upon individual rights in society, and will not be tolerated at the South. There is considerable indignation acre at these pointed personal alliasions. Your cotemporary would do well to suppress any such indiscretion in future letters of its correspondent." The writer of the scandalous letter in the Courier is the somewhat famous Miss M. J. W.

indiscretion in future letters of its correspondent." The writer of the scandalous letter in the Courier is the somewhat Amove Miss M. J. W.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

Whitz Stliphur, August 15, 1857.

Life at the White Sulphur.

The "dross ball" of last evening presented a brilliant crowd of both serse. There were portly, elderly gentlemen in the glossiest of broadcloths and massive watch scale; fair women, radiant in smiles and diamonds—in short, there was a fashionable crowd in most of the paraphernalia of their order. Among the gentlemen beards of every cut, color and proportion might be seen; from the oriental to the Henri Quatre, from the timidity cultivated excite looking moustache of the student aping the man to the birente foreign minister.

Compiscous anneat the crowd of ladies was the sweet posites, Miss Lucy Holoombe, of Texas—better known in the literary world by the nom de plume of "H. M. Hardiman." Miss H. is the authorise of a romance called "The Free Fing of Cuba," recently published by Dewitt & Davenport. But this very lovely girl is too much admired as a woman to be spoken of merely as a writer. Indeed such is the influence of her sweet and attractive qualities, that those who know her best are apt to lose sight sliegether of her gentus, and to think of her only as the most lovely person that they have ever met. The purity, the tenderness, the picty, and the feeling of womanbed that pervade her writings have wen for ber the love of many. And those who have listened to the nightingale, try here to get a gilimpee of the shy songstress. She precents in our eyes the most functional genomination of qualities it is possible to put together. Of exquisite beauty—of manners the most unaffected—of temper the most supply the place of experience. Those clear blue cyes, from which he looks out "with such a caim inquiry," are by no means to be imposed upon, they detect at once the true meaning of the scome before her.

It is whispered that a certain distinguished gentleman from South Car

whom the magic of a few words and sweet smiles would

whom the magic of a few words and sweet smiles would subdue.

Bested Miss H., like sunshine contrasted with moonlight, stood an elegant looking woman, half shaded by the folds of crimson drapery against which she leaned. Diamonds and rubles well become her superb figure and stately head. This beautiful woman, whose home is "Rose Bank," Yazoo River, Missimippl, is one of the many charming widows who stand among the most attractive of their sex here. A host of admirers hasten to present it emerives as the oddy guard of this charming lady. Same two or three seem to have constituted themselves collector-general to supply her with daily tributes of worship and praise of their friends. We think, however, she is quite indifferent to this echeed applause of society, brought back by these carrier-doves, who never fall to aspear before her with an olive branch in their mouths. Though possess more than this mere intrinsic recommendation, for she is said to exercise a most benevolent and noble generosity in the disposition of her ample fortune.

Lieuterant Maury, of Washington City, is a mong the lately arrived visiters. His own country will never a preciate the sphere to which this distinguished gentle man's knowledge extends. In Europe the wisest and greatest do not conjecture the limits to which his wisdom and intellect may attails. He has satisfied the world that his acquirements are to fix a new planet in the sphere of immortality. He harmonizes antagonistic winds, searches into the very tides of the ocean, gives the poor mariner power over the heaving and majestic billows, harnessing the wild waves and giving the stately ship a coult that she may rass safely through the awful perils of the sea. To his prefound and scientific mind, wind and water seem blood and muscle, that he may at will discover the current of their flow. We may add that, in private life, this gentlements in oless distinguished for all the virtues which adorn and elevate human nature.

"Love affairs" are in a state of progression. Some few are weari

of the Baltimore monument as to expect to see him descend to act dishonorably in affairs of the heart, for any consideration in the world.

BIT C. Hapler Upon the Indian Army.

To the Edward of the Lordon Index.—

Ris.—The following leder will throw light on the present Indian troubles. Bit C. Napher wrote it privately to a friend, and, as will be seen, confidentially, but that which was expecially so no longer requires that precaulton, and I have laid it saide. Some private matters I have suppressed.

W. NAPIER, Lieutentant General.

May 31, 1860.

I entirely agree in all you say in you letter to the court except your praise of the government here. I even go further than you. I am not yet decided in my opinion, but I am disposed to believe that we might with advantage appoint natives to cadetallys, discharge all our native officers on the pensions of their present rank, and so give the natives common chance of command with ourselves—before they take it.

Every European boy, aye, even sorgeants, now command all native officers. When the native saw the English ensign live with him and cherish him, and by daily communication was made aware of his superior energy, strength, daring and mental acquirements, all went smooth. Now things have changed. The young cadet leans nothing; he drinks, he lives exclusively with his own countrymen; the older clinear are on the start, or out-vil employ, which they ought not to be; and high caste,—that is to say, metipy—is encouraged. I have just got ten this army through a very dangerous one, and the company had botter take care what may are also r some great mischlef will yet happon.

I think that native ensigns, lieutenuts, and captains, aye, and commanders of corps too, will assimilate with our ciffeers, and in course of time greadually throw caste to the dogs, and be like ourselves in all but color. I have no belief in the power of caste resisting the Christian faith for any great length of time, because reason is too strong from the people than to some fine of the colors when

and where I left content all is now discontent, only suppressed by the military force. I therefore cannot at all concur in your praise of our indian government, but the reverse.

There is not a regiment here that moves whose march is not one of horrible oppression, not from indiscipline or military outrage, but from the system of government. I could, if I had time, give you the facts. But you ought to be well acquainted with this herid system, as you praise it, and if you are not acquainted with what takes place, on what grounds it your praise founded. I shall soon be going back to Ergiand, and hope we shall meet, and I will then give you the real history of your strong, just, and regular government as it works in the provinces, and of the arcetites of the natives we employ as uncovenanted servants. The English commit sine of omission, the natives sins of commission, and they will do so until their accurred caste is rolled over.

I have given their——Brahmins a floorer, as far as the treeps are concerned, by into oducing Goorks troops into the fice, and showing the Brahmins that we can enlist better soldiers without their leave. I am against any interference with the religion of the people. I would not let a Hindee and I may be a fine of the propie. I would not let a Hindee coffend me.

We all pay respect to a cow in presence of a Hindee—a respect he laughs at, for he knows we do not feel it. But at the same menent we take his ozen and himself from the plough by force; we send him a thousand miles mayed with a regiment; he loses his harvest, his ground rem-sins untilled, his family perish, his zeon, overloaded and overdriven by the soldiers, drop on the road, and he is not paid a faribing for them; his cart, broken, is left on the road, he is made to drive another, whose ower bas fied in desperation, and after six or eight months—I knew one heapy home.

He may find his wife and children alive; he may find, if she is not pretty, that she has remained faithful among his friends of the village, but it is as common

he does himself is superb. Well, I must finish. All I say to you is at present between you and I in confidence.

Suicide of an Obleans County Lady at Cirvaland.—We learn from the Cirvaland Plaindealer that Mary Amanda Treat, otherwise Mrs. Isaac Reeves, committed suicide by taking poison, at her boarding house in Cleveland, on Senday night. She was from Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., where her parents and friends reside. The had married a Mr. Isaac Reeves, at a piace called Brighton, near Cleveland, about three years since; but they reparated, and she has since been in a depressed state of mind. Several inters were produced on the inquest addressed by deceased to Wm. Wilson. Deceased was a cousin of Mrs. Wilson. The Herald says the jury decided to suppress the two letters addressed to Mr. Wilson; but it is useless to conceal the fact that they strongly shadow forth a story of sin and shame that should make the guilty man steken at beart for the catastrophe he has probably caused. The following letter was found on the table of deceased:—

To Mrs Maria Fridows—Mrs Cordetta Broots, Cleveland, Ohlor—Maria—Drilla—I give to you all my clothes; arep them for my sake. Wear thom, or use them in any way to suit yourselves. No one has any claim to any thing that I give. You please keep them, and over remember the unhappy giver. My shawil wore to church with you I wish you to take to H. Kate Walker. My white bonnet take back to Miss Jerks. Tull her it was my request. I wish to be left just as I am. Put me in my coffin. My rings and breastpin I do not want removed. Head these my last wishes.

Prompt And The Point—Some of the rail-

coffe. My rings and breastpin I do not want removed. Heed these my last wishes.

PROMPT AND TO THE POINT.—Some of the rail-roads have now got the "half cent" kind of superintendents to manage them, and of course are conducted on the "half cent" plan. A man residing at Schemetarly, who has leng been in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, and is now a fireman on the road, applied to Mr. Vibbard, the Superintendent, for a pass to take him to some point on the road which he desired to visit. The Superintendent decilined to grant the request and said: "The company employ you and pay you so much per mon h for your services. When your wages are paid, our obligation ends. If you are at work fir a fa mer at one dollar a day, and desired to go to Saratoga, would you expect him to hitch up his team and carry you there for nothing?" The fireman replied.—"No, sir; but if he had his team hitched up, and was going directly to Saratoga, I should think he was a hog, if he did not let me ride."

MURDING AND SCHOOLER THE PROMPT AND STREAMS AND S

MURDEN AND SUIGIDE IN RHODE ISLAND.—
Chas. D. Babcock got into a quarrel wins his wife this afternoon at half past four, when shelled to the street, where he followed her with an axe, knocked her to the ground, and then laid the blade of the axe into her laft temple, causing lestant death. He retreated to the house and out his own threat, causing his death in a few moments. The cause is said to have originated in some testimony which was to be given on Monday past, where he was interested, are lated by excessive use of spirituous liquors.—Westerly (R. L.) Eche, August 29.

Lola Montez giving a Canadian Editor a Piece

Lola Montez giving a Camadian Editor a Piece of frier filled

To THE EDITOR OF THE MONTENAL WITNESS.

Siz: A gent emanof this city has just put 1 to my hands a cepy of your paper in which you make an unprovoked stack on me, and recommend respeciable people not te hear my lectures.

Now, sir, in the notice which I am about to take of you, do not suppose that I am moved by any idea that what you say will infence poole of real respeciability and inte ligence. The pull: press must have air-ady informed you, that it is precisely from that class that my lectures receive the largest patronage. But a feeling of justice to my-elf impels me to ask you want movive any lair minded man can have for assaulting me in the pursuit of an honorable and bismeless cailing.

Is it not, sir, from the depravity of your own bad nature, that this attack has proug—and I not carning my bread as respectably as you are yours?—and I rejoice in knowing that in the midat of all the maine and falsehood which have been baped spen mr. I have never yet, to my knowledge been thus ar alled by any man who was himself of a faultiess life. My as alants have been from the ranks of men like yourself, who have no visible means of gebing a character, but by shouling at the too of their voices against vice:—enen who, having wara thomselves out in the service of sin, set up to be especial exemises of sinners. My manner of life is squarely and prominestly before the public, and scandal itself does not dare to say morally blameless.

Of course, I cannot here enter into any defence of my past career; but there are hundreds of honorable men on this side of the Atlantic, who know that until circumstances threw me into the stormy areas of philites, there was far less ovil report a tached to my name than the third of the profession is Europe. The causeswhich afterwards led to the villideation of my name throughout the work of a days of my profession is Europe. The causeswhich afterwards led to the villideation of my name throughout the work of the my of the my of t

als note. Montreal, August 26, 1858. The Turt.

half in 1:17.

ALEANY, N. Y.—TROTTING.

AIRANY, August 25.—froiting, purse \$300, was won by
T. Gregan's Empire. Greenman's Duster was the loser.

Time, 3:08—2:58—2:59.

Same day.—Purse \$50, was contested for by Josse Wilson and J. Dugery, and won by Dugery. The first in harness and the latter to a wagon.

Time, 3:33—2:3034—2:19.

LOWELL, MASS.—TROTTING.
TUESDAY, August 18.—Match for \$50, five mile heat, in

THE BEAR BAIT AT WEST TROY—SINGULAR VERmor OF THE JURY.—The inquest on the budy of John Hoey,
the man who died from injuries received in a conflict with
the man who died from injuries received in a conflict with
one of Robert Morrison's bears, on Friday morning, was
concluded on Saturday afternoon. No material facts were
elicited additional to those given by us on Saturday. At
the conclusion of the testimony, and after due deliberation,
the jury rendered the following sage and exceedingly important verdict;—"John Hoey came to his death on the
morning of the 29th day of Asgust, 1887, by being bitten
by a bear, or bears, on the 28th day of August, 1857; said
bears being chained to a stump or stumps said to be on the
State ground at the foot of Union street, in the village of
West Troy, and that the owner or owners of said bears in
unknown to this jury."